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INGERSOLL PLAYED.

Rev. Silliman Blagden Says He Mustn't Belch Words in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The commissioners of the district have received a letter from the Rev. Silliman Blagden, the contents of which ought to make the ears of Colonel Ingersoll burn. In speaking of the latter's lecture, Mr. Blagden says:

"All right-minded clergymen and Christians, both Protestant and Catholic, do most emphatically and earnestly protest against this blatant infidel delivering his blasphemous lecture in Washington and elsewhere. Amen."

"Although clothed in nice and plausible talk, and specious and parliamentary guise and language, it is, however, nothing more or less than arrant infidelity and a blasphemous denial and repudiation of God as a spirit. Therefore, it is self-evidently against public policy, moral decency, the word of God and God Himself in His most adorable person, the Holy Ghost, to allow this emissary of the devil to give utterance to this disgusting, loathsome and satanic harangue."

"Consequently, he should be suppressed, and not for one moment allowed to give public utterance to his blasphemous gift of gab in reviling Jehovah and all that His people hold sacred and dear, and he should be treated as we would deal with scoundrels, mad dogs and rascals. Amen."

"Hence, in the name of God, and for Christ's dear sake, and also in the name and for the sake of all that Christian people call holy, dear and sacred; yea, for the sake of good citizens, and for the sake of our God-given country, stop the blatant infidel's blasphemous career right here in this beautiful capital of a great and mighty nation, by forbidding him to leech forth his own revolting shame and defamation to the eyes of a people under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Amen."

LOOKING FOR A CORPSE.

Rather Unpleasant Penalty Imposed on a Topeka Medical Student.

People about town had better be looking out for one of the students of the Kansas Medical college has been detailed to furnish a corpse to the faculty within a short time. This is rather a startling statement, but such is the case, nevertheless. It seems that a few weeks ago one of the corps of the college had secured for dissection suddenly disappeared.

Some thought that possibly the subject had come to life and walked away, but it soon developed that one of the students, who once attended Washburn college, had been the junior of the college, and by some slight misrepresentation, procured the body. At that time there were four of the students about to begin dissecting the corpse.

After getting possession of the "stiff," as a medico calls it, this student took to it an undertaking establishment, where he intended to have it all to himself to dissect. He also wanted to be the possessor of a skeleton; for it is the pride of every medical student to own one of those grisly things. But the fates seemed to be against him, for he was discovered and summoned to appear before the faculty. He was not expelled—that would bring the affair before the public; he was given a reprimand and here is the startling part. He was required to furnish to the college a first-class corpse for the one he had taken from the undertaking establishment, and the student will get the body in a question; for the people who ship bodies to the medical colleges will not sell one to a private individual.

It is to be hoped that this enterprising student will not lay violent hands on anybody about town in his desperation.

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CANDIDATES

For positions in connection with the coming session of the Legislature will do well to call and look at the seat.

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BARTERING OF IDEAS.

Teachers Meetings in Four Places at Once.

SOME ENTERTAINING INCIDENTS.

The Kindergarten Drill at the High School—Prof. Draper's Lecture.

It looked for awhile yesterday as if all the vacant rooms in town would be taken and some would have to be vacated for the use of the various and several branches of the teachers' meeting now in session in Topeka. The two big assembly rooms of the statehouse and most of the high school were crowded full with people whose business and delight it is to educate the youthful nation in the art of germinating and advancing.

At the meeting of the "Colleges and High Schools" division at the assembly room of the new high school building at two o'clock, Prof. L. D. Whittemore of Washburn college spoke on "How to Get the Best Results from the Use of a Library." There was then an informal discussion of the subject by Miss Carrie Watson of Lawrence, and E. M. Wood of Baker university. The subject of "Home-made Apparatus for Laboratory" was handled by Prof. E. H. Ayers of the Topeka high school. Mr. Ayers had an idea that the schools should make their own apparatus, and that the school would become doubly familiar with it in so doing. There was no one present to defend the apparatus industry, and Mr. Ayers' idea won the day, although Mr. L. L. Hanks of Kansas City, endeavored to have a little fun by opposing it. He was finally compelled to acknowledge that the idea was all right. A. B. Carney of Concordia was also all right on the subject.

The county superintendents held their meeting in the senate chamber and it was crowded. There were about fifty of the new superintendents and a large number of the old ones, to say nothing of the multitude that would like to be. The roll call was conducted in an interesting manner. As each answered to his name he arose and said a few lines, either a quotation or something about the work.

D. F. Shirk, who doesn't very often, told his notion of the "Ideal Kansas County Superintendent" and put him on such a high plane of civilization and good nature that a good many of the ones became uneasy and concluded they wouldn't accept the nomination.

Oscar Longenecker, of Paola, and others discussed the subject with the object of getting the ideal within the reach of all.

Miss Catherine Harkness, of Ness City, was not there, but her paper, "Methods of Securing Prompt and Accurate Reports From District Officers," was discussed by E. L. Glasgow, of Belleville; E. R. Benedict, of St. John; J. W. Armstrong, of Salina, and others. It was universally decided mentally, if not out loud, that the surest way was with a club.

The "District Ownership of Text Books" was then discussed. This was not necessarily a Populist idea, but it was considered a good one, with certain restrictions, and C. C. Carter, of Alma; Frank H. Baker, of Norton; H. H. Jones, of Iola, and others liked it.

The kindergarten division which met at the high school came near spreading over the building. Four different rooms were used and each was crowded, no much so that parts of the programme had to be eliminated. Misses Daisy Ferguson and Dora Mitchell of Emporia talked on language. The most interesting feature of the session was given by some of the little pupils of Miss Madge Moore, of the Euclid school, Topeka. It was a flag drill and the white repeated quickly and the red the blood that had been shed for our liberty. The children refused, as they had been taught, to salute the British flag. "It is not our mother flag," they said with happy, patriotic smiles, and there was loud applause from the spectators.

Another feature of the meeting was the class of nine in reading by Miss Anna Montieth of the Clay school, Topeka. There were also papers on reading, spelling, and numbers by Miss Mary Chancellor of Paola, Miss Abbie Knapp of Lyons, Miss Lizzie Ryan of Leavenworth, Miss Della Spaulding of Wichita, Mrs. S. C. Hoxie of Lowman Hill school gave a class drill in numbers with ten of her pupils.

The teachers of the district and graded school section held a nice meeting in Representative hall and talked about a good many things, including art, education and teaching love for the beautiful. The feature of the meeting was the paper on "Educational Progress Among the Colored People," by Blanche K. Bruce of Leavenworth. Mr. Bruce called to mind several notable examples of greatness in his race, but very wisely refrained from mentioning himself.

The "round table," which met in the high school building, listened to a pleasing address by Judge Andrew S. Draper, president of the Illinois state university. Prof. Draper said about "How to Make the Best Schools in the Largest Cities." Mr. Draper said: "This great danger menaces the city school system; it often happens that the well-to-do people become dissatisfied with the public schools and send their children to private schools. The public schools should certainly be qualified to take all classes. There is a great deal more involved in the business management of a public school system than is generally believed. Never was there more depending on the character of the teaching force than at the present time. No person should be permitted to teach who has not taken a high school course of four years, followed by one or two years of professional training, and then proving adaptation to the work. Teaching is a science, and good teaching is brought about just as good engineering is obtained. Good teachers are poorly paid in all parts of the country, but poor teachers are well paid at any price. The superintendent must know all about the work of every teacher under his supervision. Personal contact adds enthusiasm and enthusiasm is necessary for the accomplishment of the best work."

Several of the discussions were postponed on account of this address, but there is another meeting of the round table this afternoon at which J. G. Schofield of Seneca will lead a discussion on "Algebra and Geometry Below the High School," and Superintendent Cloutier of Atchison, will tell "How a Corps of Teachers May be Kept Abreast of Educational Progress."

The handsome new assembly hall of the high school building was picked by at least a thousand people last night to

hear Prof. A. S. Draper's lecture on "The Spirit of the Teacher."

The music part of the programme was taken care of by the Butler County Normal quartette which sang pretty well. Professor Draper is a good looking and a handsome dresser and when he advanced to the front of the platform, attired in full evening costume, he was greeted with applause from the men and looks of admiration from the women.

Mr. Draper very fittingly started in by saying a quantity of nice things about Kansas, Topeka, the school system of the state and the teachers who brought him here.

"The spirit of the teacher makes the spirit of the school," said he. "The successful life requires spirit and attention to duty, and it is the duty of the school teacher to instill that into the budding minds of her pupils. A main man in the neglected his duty and wrecked a train, killing several people. He was not fit to be called man. He had no spirit and no sense of honor. Another train man the next day went beyond his duty, exposed himself to great danger and saved his train. He made it and here. That is the sort of spirit and honor we want in our public schools."

"The child is in the hands of the teacher for its life training. The teacher should be careful of her methods and be sure she has not dyspepsia and takes it for principle. I know the tendency to favoritism is natural, but injustice may result if it is indulged in. The child is sensitive. Be kind. It is right and justice. The child has a right to it and he knows it. We are to help the child to useful manhood and womanhood. Kindness and love is the key. Kindness in the school room means courtesy to the public. The circumstances are sometimes aggravating, but there is but the one course and it is unfeeling."

"The teacher is there to smooth out the troubles for the parents and for the child. See that the child is in the right thing to do and because it is in her heart to do it."

"Do not pretend to know something you do not know. Do not be affected. The child will find it out sooner or later and you can no longer command his respect. If you have made a mistake, acknowledge it gracefully, even though it be a ten year old boy that corrects you. You will rise in his estimation as having something in common with him and it will tighten the tie between you."

"A teacher once told Martha that she must talk to her schoolmate Mary and see if she could get her to do better. She then made the mistake of telling Mary the same thing about Martha. She did not look far enough ahead to see that Mary and Martha would certainly get together in a conference to which they would not invite her. The deception was discovered, and the teacher is cordially disliked by both Mary and Martha for her double dealing."

"Let the spirit of the school copy the spirit of the well regulated home. Treat all as nearly alike as possible, except to help the weakest most because he needs it. If the old plan was a place of detention and the embodiment of fear, in the new plan the school is a workshop. Let good cheer fill the school room and be forgiving and gentle. The boy who breaks most makes most."

"The teacher who does not encourage physical culture and athletics in the school should be put on the shelf without a label. She should be put on the retired list without a pension for he or she is a Miss or Mr. Husk from Huskville."

"The mind of the teacher must be in thorough touch with the mind of each individual pupil. Encourage him to try. He who never makes mistakes never accomplishes anything. Teach patriotism and be patriotic yourself. Know the proud story of the nation's life and tell it."

"The public schools are the people's schools. Let this be known and let patriotism and this government and its public school system will stand as long as the world shall last."

Dr. McIntyre of Denver, who was to have lectured at the same place tonight, will not be able to come, and Dr. Charles Canon of Chicago is unable to do so.

The following nominations for officers of the association were confirmed at the meeting last evening:

President John Dietrich, superintendent of the city schools at Emporia; vice president Addison Ludlum, superintendent of the McPherson public school; secretary, Miss Edna Cross, county superintendent of Osborne county; treasurer, E. E. Trower, county superintendent of Leavenworth county; executive committee, Miss Mamie Anderson, superintendent of Johnson county; Otto Focht, principal of the Pittsburg high school; G. W. Hendrick, superintendent of the Junction City public schools.

Legislative hall was packed again at the meeting of the Kansas educators this morning. It was as interesting as usual.

Vice President George W. Jones of Mount City presided at the meeting. Prof. Otis Tompkin of Lawrence read a paper entitled "Lawful Incentives to Scholarship and Right Conduct." Prof. Tompkin saw, at least three reasons for desiring education that were not considered quite as high in his opinion as a motive should be. He had a very high ideal and thought education should be loved for itself alone. The three incentives he named as undesirable were pecuniary, mathematical and exhibitional. A man should not desire education simply for money making purposes; neither should he receive education simply because it was the custom or the law. Neither again for purposes of social exhibition. Superintendent Lowick of Wamego had about the same ideas on the subject.

Guy P. Benton, of Fort Scott, read a very sarcastic paper on "The American Inclination to Novelty as Manifested in the Teaching Profession." He had an idea that teachers did too much flitting from one idea to another. Get a good method and stick to it, says Mr. Benton. Judge Draper thought it was a good idea, but liked progress.

The report of the committee on necrology reported deaths of four persons interested actively in education—Mrs. Marion DeLap, of Emporia; Mrs. A. D. Matson, of Topeka; James D. Houghman, of Manhattan, and Miss Emilie Kuhlman of Emporia. On the suggestion of President Taylor the big audience arose and stood silently with heads bowed for a minute as a mark of respect and reverence for the departed ones.

The meetings of the different divisions this afternoon will close the session of the Kansas teachers for this year.

Good work done by the Peerless

FOR PRISON REFORM.

Gov. Morrill Wants the Hutchinson Reformatory Finished

AND YOUNG MEN SENT THERE

Instead of to Mingle With Hardened Criminals at Lansing.

It is expected that the legislature this winter will do something towards putting into effect in Kansas some practical prison reform.

Governor-elect Morrill yesterday received a visit from Mr. H. T. Hatch, an Arkansas City banker who is interested in prison reform and who was for eight years warden of the Michigan penitentiary.

Mr. Hatch urged upon the governor the necessity of this kind of legislation and proposed that the Hutchinson reformatory should be made ready for occupancy and about 150 boys and young men be transferred to it from the penitentiary at Lansing, where they are now confined with old and hardened criminals.

Governor Morrill expressed himself as much in favor of doing something along that line, but said an architect who had looked over the buildings at Hutchinson said it would take at least \$100,000 to complete them ready for occupancy.

Mr. Hatch had been over the ground and he told the governor that the only thing needed to make the Hutchinson building ready for occupancy is a heating apparatus.

There are in the buildings 160 cells already completed, and all that is necessary, in Mr. Hatch's opinion, is facilities for heating and the buildings can be occupied at once.

The Hutchinson people are anxious for as large an appropriation as possible and urge the necessity of building a wall all around the buildings before they are occupied, but the prison reform people who have been to see Governor-elect Morrill represented to him that a wall is unnecessary if the proper man is placed at the head of the reformatory, and say that if the convicts can be locked in their cells at night none of them will get away.

FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Major J. B. Remington of Osawatomie is a Candidate.

There is said to be a new complication in the fight for the Republican caucus nomination for speaker of the house.

When Major J. B. Remington of Osawatomie was here a few days ago he said he would like to be speaker; that is he had an ambition along that line and would be a candidate if he thought the chances favorable. He did not announce himself at that time but he has since written letters to several members of the Douglas house who will be back this session asking their support.

The gossip is that Major Remington and S. B. Benedict have entered into a combination to break the strength of C. E. Lohdell, who is conceded to be the strongest man in the fight.

Major Remington has not yet arrived and of course the truth of the story can not be learned until he is heard from. When Major Remington was here he told one of his most intimate political friends that he would like to be speaker, but he would under certain circumstances be satisfied with his old position as chairman of the committee on ways and means.

A CHANCE FOR A FIGHT.

Benington, Corning Et Al Attending the St. Louis Conference.

The Topeka Populists who left last night to attend the St. Louis conference are considerably exercised over the announcement that W. H. Benington, Cy Corning, Asa Bunn and J. W. Yarroll intend to leave the Populist cause and are the Populists who fought the Populist state administration in the recent campaign.

"They need not think they will get into the convention," said Commissioner of Elections Herald. "I have found out that they want paid by the Republican state central committee at the rate of \$60 per month each for three months and not a single one of them voted the Populist ticket. It would be funny if they were given a place in a Populist conference. If they attempt to participate I am in favor of throwing them out of the hall and I believe it will be done."

CHARITY'S ARM TOO SHORT.

It Didn't Reach Far Enough to Prevent Starvation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Johanna Riordan, of No. 55 Twenty-Ninth Place, died at her home last night. Reports among the neighbors say that starvation had caused the death. She occupied two fireless and cheerless rooms in the rear of a brick building, and suffered greatly from cold and hunger before death released her.

A visiting member of a charitable society, upon visiting the apartments of Mrs. Riordan, found her dead, while the old lady's sister sat weeping beside the bed.

When seen at her home Mrs. Riordan's sister presented a pitiable appearance. She is very aged and feeble and sat crouched beside a fireless stove, her spare form covered by a shawl. Food had been brought to her by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul society, but the little stock of fuel provided by the same concern had already given out and the old lady shivered perceptibly as she told of her sister's sad death.

In one corner of the room stood the plain coffin in which the dead body lay, clad in the same poor clothing which had covered the aged form at the time she expired.

RAILROAD TIES.

Over 90,000 miles of railroad center in the Windy City.

One of the New York street car lines now runs smoking cars.

Railway accidents are so rare in Holland that an average of only one death a year results from them throughout the entire country.

On the London, Dover and Chatham railroad, in England, they use a hand car which is propelled by means of a sail when the wind blows.

The railway companies of Great Britain pay a daily average of £1,700 in compensation, about 60 per cent being for injuries to passengers, and the remainder for lost or damaged freight.

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YARBOROUGH IS DEAD.

The Murderer of Robert Laird Collier's Son at Emporia

FOUND DEAD AT RALEIGH, N. C.

After a Long Drinking Spree—Sequel to One of the Most Heartless Murders Known in Kansas.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., tells of the death of James H. Yarbrough, who was found dead in his bed in a hotel at that place on Christmas day. He had been drinking heavily and physicians who made an examination, said his death was due to suffocation.

Yarbrough is the man who seven years ago was sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary for life for the murder of a young man named Collier at Emporia.

The murder was one of the most startling ever committed in Kansas. Collier and Yarbrough were both employed in the Santa Fe offices at Emporia, and they had quarreled over some trifling matter. Yarbrough while drunk went to a house where Collier was making a call, and when Collier appeared at the door he shot him dead. Collier fell inside the door and died immediately.

Shortly after Yarbrough was sentenced to the penitentiary he made an attempt to kill himself by cutting his throat but his life was saved. Young Collier was a son of Robert Laird Collier of New York, and Yarbrough's relatives were prominent people in North Carolina.

Last August Yarbrough secured a pardon. The petition for his pardon which was presented to Governor Leawell was signed by many of the prominent people in North Carolina.

So Chief Clerk Holcomb of the labor bureau, was hospital steward at the penitentiary Yarbrough was his clerk and when Yarbrough was released he came to Topeka and stayed with Holcomb several days waiting for the release from the penitentiary of a friend named Williams. When Williams was released the two ex-convicts started for their eastern homes. This was the last heard of Yarbrough until the news of his death reached Topeka today.

He Was No Sponge.

During the residence in New Orleans of Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was known in that city as a free and generous giver of charity. When the late war was at its height, the bishop was constantly importuned for aid and as constantly gave it where the request was worth attention.

One day in the latter part of 1863 the bishop was busy on a sermon when he received a request to visit the bedside of a man far out in the suburbs of the city. The name was new to him. He was very busy and asked to be excused. But no refusal would be taken, and the bishop entered his carriage and drove to the man's house.

He had expected to find his petitioner in the last stages of disease, but to his surprise the man appeared in excellent health. The bishop then asked him if he desired spiritual counsel.

"No, Bishop Newman," the man proudly replied, "I don't want any of your advice. I'm a hard shell Baptist, and I'm all right. What I do want is \$100 to get to Natchez, where I have relatives."

Although somewhat startled by the brazen presumption of the man, the bishop ventured to say:

"Isn't \$100 considerable for a ticket to Natchez?"

"Well, yes, I suppose it is. But do you think I want to sponge on my poor relations after I get there?"—Chicago Times.

Admonished.

There was a precocious youngster on a suburban railroad train yesterday who furnished the passengers with considerable amusement. His mother, desiring to ask the conductor a question concerning changing cars, told her only son to hail him when he passed by. The blue uniformed man with a punch soon appeared.

"Say, mister, my mother wants to see you," exclaimed the young scion in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the car.

The conductor, who was busy, replied, "I'll be back in a minute." This did not satisfy mamma's pet, for as the conductor reached the end of the car he exclaimed in a loud voice, "You had better hurry up, or you'll get it where the chicken got the ax."

The passengers laughed loudly, while the mother of the infant terrible remembered that she was in the wrong car.—Boston Traveller.

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